

李守京 主编 湛馨荪 主审

# 大学英语 四级统考 强化练习 试题集

English



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# 大学英语四级统考

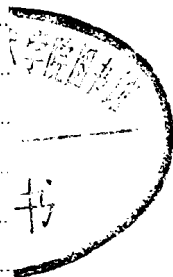
## 强化练习试题集

本书作者 王德 湛馨荪 主审

### 期限表

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中国人民大学出版社

(京)新登字 156 号

**大学英语四级统考强化练习试题集**

李守京 主编

湛睿荪 主审

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中国人民大学出版社出版发行

(北京海淀路 39 号 邮编 100872)

中国人民大学出版社印刷厂印刷

(北京鼓楼西大街桥胡同 61 号)

新华书店经销

\*

开本: 787×1092 毫米 16 开 印张: 9.5

1992 年 5 月第 1 版 1992 年 5 月第 1 次印刷

册数: 1—8500

ISBN7—300—01273—6

H·72 定价: 5.80 元

GF75/04

## 前 言

自1982年始,中国人民大学外语系以一套自编的综合练习题为教材,帮助即将结束大学英语学习的学生复习、巩固两年来的学习成果,深受学生欢迎。

1986年,根据大学英语新教学大纲的要求,我们在原有练习中增加了旨在提高阅读能力、听解能力和写作能力的内容,使之成为一个完整的系列,在历届四级英语教学中使用,取得了良好的效果。经多次修改与完善,现正式出版。《大学英语四级统考强化练习试题集》是中国人民大学外语系英语教师多年教学经验的结晶。

本试题集有以下特点:

一、题材广泛新颖,以“新”吸引读者,以“新”帮助记忆。绝大多数篇目选自国外出版的英文书刊,也有个别篇目选自国内英文刊物,以求更接近我国的语用环境。

二、本试题集符合教学大纲所规定的“重视培养语言交际能力”和“提高学生运用语言的流利程度”,做到举一反三、融汇贯通等原则。为了强化猜词能力的训练,我们收入了由已学过的词根和词缀所构成的生词,不加汉语注释,以锻炼学生运用构词法知识,克服理解障碍,从而获得信息的能力。此外,还编写了有关生词含意的阅读理解题,引导学生养成根据上下文推测词义的良好阅读习惯。

三、本试题集采用四级统考标准样题的体例,按四级考试大纲的要求编写,并附有答题纸和答案。学生可以自学自测,也可以模拟正式考试。如果在教师指导下了解到出题意图和各选择项的功能,则能学一得十,效果更佳。

本书由中国人民大学外语系本科英语教研室编写,李守京副教授任主编,湛馨荪教授任主审,参加编写的还有朱文萍副教授和李淑彬、康成翠、程淑荣、于丽萍、吴红云同志。听力部分由中国人民大学外语系外籍教师录音。

由于编者水平有限,本试题集难免有不妥之处,欢迎广大读者批评指正。

编 者

1991. 11.

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# Test 1

## Part I                      Listening Comprehension                      (20 minutes)

### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

**Example:** You will hear:

You will read: A) At the office.

B) In the waiting room.

C) At the airport.

D) In a restaurant.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they have to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A) "At the office" is the best answer. You should choose answer [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.

Sample Answer ~~[A]~~ [B] [C] [D]

1. A) She is jogging.                      C) She went for a walk.  
B) She is at the store.                  D) She went to buy a newspaper.
2. A) A bicycle.                      C) A shirt.  
B) A game.                          D) Baseball shoes.
3. A) He had lost the book.                      C) He had forgotten to bring the book.  
B) He had brought the wrong book.                  D) He was not able to bring the book.
4. A) She's afraid of going out at night.                      C) She was moving to a new apartment.

- B) She had to do some baking.                      D) She wanted to get ready for a plane trip.
5. A) The man's.                      C) The boss's.  
B) The woman's.                      D) His own.
6. A) The cost of fixing the window.  
B) The difficulty of cleaning up the broken glass.  
C) The type of punishment he will give Tommy.  
D) The possible harm to the people involved.
7. A) \$ 3. 50.                      C) \$ 6. 00.  
B) \$ 4. 00.                      D) \$ 7. 00.
8. A) It was really very cold.                      C) There was snow all winter.  
B) It snowed in December.                      D) The temperature was below zero.
9. A) With a funny story.                      C) With a lecture.  
B) With a laugh.                      D) With ease.
10. A) Because she didn't like the color.                      C) Because it was too big.  
B) Because it was too small.                      D) Because she liked the other one.

## Section B

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

### Passage One

*Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.*

11. A) There are too many cartoons and comedies.  
B) It helps children in schoolwork.  
C) The programs are harmful.  
D) The government should have nothing to do with it.
12. A) Children should not watch so much television.

- B) Children should not watch television.
- C) Parents and children should watch television together.
- D) Television should have more educational programs.

13. A) Children should be allowed only a few hours to watch TV.  
 B) The most serious problem is that children watch too much trash.  
 C) Children should watch educational programs at least one hour a day.  
 D) Schools should advise parents about what programs children should watch.

**Passage Two**

*Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.*

14. A) It seemed old-fashioned.  
 B) Everyone wore the same color.  
 C) There were forty master dyers.  
 D) The dyers didn't want to hire him.
15. A) Because they thought he was only making a joke.  
 B) Because they didn't know any other color except blue.  
 C) Because the traveler know too much about dyeing.  
 D) Because the traveler was a stranger.
16. A) They brought him cloth to dye.  
 B) They started to admit strangers to their craft.  
 C) They began new dye shops.  
 D) They begged him to teach them his art.

**Passage Three**

*Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.*

17. A) 1604                      C) 1750  
 B) Around 1700              D) 1755
18. A) It defined easy words as well as hard ones.  
 B) It was nothing more than a list of difficult words.  
 C) It included a number of everyday words.  
 D) It was considered to be a very valuable one.



19. A) Robert Cawdrey      C) Samuel Johnson  
    B) John Kersey        D) Daniel Webster
20. A) It had a complete list of difficult words.  
    B) Containing sentences showing how each word was actually used.  
    C) It was a 20-volume work.  
    D) Showing word histories.

**Part II                                  Reading Comprehension                                  (35 minutes)**

**Directions:** There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

*Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:*

Speech——the act of uttering sounds to convey meaning——is a kind of human action. Like any other constantly repeated action, speaking has to be learned, but once it is learned, it becomes a generally unconscious and apparently automatic process.

As far as we can determine, human beings do not need to be forced to speak; most babies seem to possess a sort of instinctive drive to produce speechlike noises. How to speak and what to say are another matter altogether. These actions are learned from the particular society into which the baby is born; so that, like all conduct that is learned from a society——from people around us——speech is a patterned activity.

The meandering (闲聊的) babble and chatter of a young child are eventually channeled by imitation into a few orderly grooves (习惯) that represent the pattern accepted as meaningful by the people around him. Similarly, a child's practice of putting things into his mouth becomes limited to putting food into his mouth in a certain way.

The sounds that a child can make are more varied and numerous than the sounds that any particular language utilizes. However, a child born into a society with a pattern of language is encouraged to make a small selection of sounds and to make these few sounds over and over until it is natural for him to make these sounds and no others.

21. The selection says that most babies have an instinctive drive to \_\_\_\_\_.  
    A) express ideas in words      C) convey meaning

- B) make speechlike noises      D) imitate sounds around them
22. Conduct that is learned from a society may be called \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) instinctive drive      C) selection  
B) automatic activity      D) patterned activity
23. A child's chatter becomes speech when it \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) begins to follow meaningful patterns      C) becomes natural to him  
B) contains enough sounds      D) begins to be repeated
24. The sounds that a child is able to make are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) not as varied as those used in language  
B) more varied and numerous than those in any language  
C) far fewer than those needed to form a language  
D) completely different from the sounds of language
25. The society around a child determines \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) what kind of sounds he will make  
B) whether his speech will become automatic  
C) what sounds will be considered meaningful  
D) how many sounds he will be able to make

*Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:*

Gary Finkle had his spinal cord (脊椎) severely injured in a swimming pool accident seven years ago. A heavy-set, bearded man of 27, he is one of the thousands of Americans who have lost virtually all feeling and movement from their shoulders down. He lives with his wife, Micky, and a female monkey named Jo outside the village of Andes, N. Y.

Gary participated in a remarkable enterprise called Helping Hands; Simian Aides for the Disabled. The non-profit organization supplies the disabled with trained monkeys that reduce the disabled person's dependency on family, friends and hired attendants.

Using his mouth, Gary controls a small laser pointer mounted on his wheel-chair. With it, he directed Jo to change books or magazines in his reading stand or to get him tapes for the cassette player. She brings him drinks from a refrigerator and cleans away empties.

When asked, Jo will fetch the remote control for the TV and place it on Gary's working table where he can operate it with his mouthstick. The mouthstick is a quadriplegic's (瘫痪者的) primary tool. It can be used for practically everything: turning the pages of a book, dialing the telephone, changing channels on the TV, working at a typewriter or computer. If Gary's mouthstick drops to the

floor, Jo will pick it up and gently reinsert it into his mouth.

"I can't imagine living without her," Gary says. He will always need human assistance for such things as getting in and out of bed, bathing or changing his clothes. In this way, Jo lessens his reliance on Micky, enabling her to do things in town without worrying about her husband's welfare.

26. Gary, who was disabled, can't \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) stand up to shake hands      C) admire the view outside  
B) greet guests      D) turn his head
27. Gary used his mouthstick to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) turn the pages of a book      C) hit the monkey  
B) eat cakes      D) smoke cigarettes
28. Simian Aides for the Disabled \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) offers attendants for the disabled      C) supplies monkeys for the disabled  
B) organizes entertainment activities      D) provide welfare for the unemployed
29. Before Jo came to the family, Gary \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) depended completely on his servant      C) depended on the pity of other people  
B) depended mainly on an assisting machine      D) depended completely on his wife
30. The title of the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Gary And Jo Are Good Friends      C) Gary's Adventures As A Swimmer  
B) Gary's Life And Career      D) Trained Monkeys Can Help The Disabled

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

In 1987 ~~seventy~~ such people were successful in applying for a career offering fresh and stimulating challenges as a Grade 7 Officer (Principal) in the Home Civil Service. They all had one essential characteristic——experience.

The kind of experience that enabled them to demonstrate a high level of ability to analyze and present information clearly, the ability to question, to challenge, to innovate, and to find practical solutions to complex questions.

We seek people, mainly in Central London, in a variety of Government Departments, who are able to assume varied responsibilities including forward planning, managing departmental resources, shaping policy, establishing and achieving new objectives, and motivating and leading others.

If you are at least 26 and under 52, have substantial experience in, for example, finance, resource management or general administration including the Public Sector, we will welcome your appli-

cation. There is no requirement for formal educational qualifications but the standard will be that necessary to obtain an honors degree or a professional qualification.

Starting salaries for posts in London \$ 18,440—\$ 23,480, thereafter further increments (增长) depending on performance to \$ 27,670. Prospects to \$ 37,120 and above. Salaries for any provincial posts are at slightly lower rates.

For further details about these senior posts in the Home Civil Service and an application form (to be returned by 5 September 1988) write to the Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 468551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref: A/651/101 The Civil Service is an equal opportunity employer.

31. Which of the following is not a requirement of a Civil Service officer?

- A) Experience.
- B) The ability to question.
- C) Formal education.
- D) A professional qualification.

32. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?

- A) The job in the Civil Service is easy to perform.
- B) The job in the Civil Service is a challenging one.
- C) The job in the Civil Service is generally a theoretical task.
- D) The job in the Civil Service is based on scientific research.

33. According to the passage, who is most likely to get a post in the Civil Service?

- A) Anyone between 26 and 52.
- B) One having substantial working experience.
- C) One who can demonstrate an ability to solve complex questions.
- D) All of the above.

34. A new employee outside London will receive \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) a starting salary of 18,440 dollars
- B) 27,670 dollars in the first year
- C) more than 37,120 dollars
- D) a bit lower than 18,440 dollars

35. What is the purpose of this article?

- A) To give the public information about the Civil Service Commission.
- B) To advertise goods produced by the Civil Service.
- C) To seek prospective employees.
- D) To praise some highly qualified Civil Service officers.

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Samual Webb, a 16-year-old high-school junior, spends more than 30 hours a week selling popcorn at an Atlanta theater. His motive: money. "I got this job so I could buy a VCR," he says. "Now that I've paid that up, I'd like to get a movie camera to go along with it." Forget about cheering and football. Real status in high school these days comes from work—and the counterment(装备) that even a meager(贫乏的) paycheck can provide. But with more middle-class teenagers in the labor force, educators worry that youngsters are spending too much time flipping hamburgers to pay for luxuries and not enough time flipping pages to prepare for the future. "School is clearly not the center of their lives," says Linda McNeil, assistant professor of education at Rice University in Houston. "The shopping hall is."

A decade ago many educators and parents regarded work as a cure—all for the illnesses of adolescence. As the number of part-time jobs in service industries expanded, teenagers rushed in to answer the "help wanted" ads. The majority of high-school students are now in the work force. But because there are more jobs in affluent(富裕) areas, middle-class teenagers find work more easily than teenagers from low-income, innercity families. "Working is now a middle-class phenomenon, motivated not by economic need but by luxurious tastes," says Ellen Greenberger, a University of California psychologist and coauthor of a book about working teenagers.

The result is what University of Michigan researcher Jerald Bachman calls "premature affluence(超前消费)." Instead of learning the value of a dollar, many teenagers are simply learning how to spend—and their schoolwork suffers. Greenbergers says students who work long hours don't do well in class; some teachers have had to cut back on assignments. "If you face a sea of kids who are falling asleep at their desks because they work too late the night before," she says, "even the hardest teachers will eventually give in."

Work can even lead to some problems, educators say. Some working teenagers may spend their extra money on drugs and alcohol. Certainly drug and alcohol abuse(滥用) is a problem for many teens—including those who don't work. But, says Laurence Steinberger's coauthor and a professor at the University of Wisconsin, "it's one thing to say kids are going to do it; it's another to give them the money to do it." Money isn't the only reason that working teenagers may be more inclined to use drugs. "Kids who work longer hours under more stressful conditions use drugs far more frequently," says Greenberger, "just like the adult who comes home from a hard day at work and pours himself a stiff martini."

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

36. Educators believe that part-time job would \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) give teenagers the tools to compete in the real world
- B) ruin teenagers' future in a long run

- C) release teenagers' parents from hard work  
D) worsen some of the social problems
37. The reason why most middle-class teenagers go for work is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) they want to become self-independent as soon as possible  
B) they want to have a decent and luxurious life  
C) they feel shameful to ask their parents for money  
D) their society doesn't worship knowledge
38. Adolescence of a decade ago \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) set an example of hardwork for the teenagers today  
B) worship the idea of self-struggle  
C) were too busy to do part-time jobs  
D) were not keen on the idea of doing part-time jobs
39. According to the passage, many working kids use drugs because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) they feel very upset about their bad academic records  
B) they work too hard during the day  
C) using drugs is the present fashion  
D) they have earned a lot of money
40. What will the author talk about in the next paragraph?  
A) Encourage the teenagers to do part-time jobs.  
B) Sum up the advantages of doing part-time jobs for the teenagers.  
C) Suggestions of imposing some limits on doing part-time jobs for teenagers.  
D) Criticize those parents who didn't stop their children from using drugs.

### Part III

### Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes)

**Directions:** There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

41. She apologized for \_\_\_\_\_ to come on time.  
A) her not being able      C) her being not able

B) her being able not      D) she's not being able

42. \_\_\_\_\_ here yesterday, they would have been shocked.

- A) Had the visiting group been
- B) If the visiting group was
- C) Having the visiting group been
- D) If the visiting group being

43. You \_\_\_\_\_ the books to the library before you leave the school.

- A) need to have turned      C) need to return
- B) will need return      D) needed to return

44. The young couple seldom eat out at weekend because they have \_\_\_\_\_ money.

- A) so little      C) so few
- B) very little      D) very few

45. He has not \_\_\_\_\_ prejudice against you or anybody else in such matter. Don't you worry!

- A) the least      C) the less
- B) little      D) a little

46. There is one thing you must remember. I am the boss, \_\_\_\_\_?

- A) is it      C) isn't it
- B) ain't I      D) am I not

47. The mayor promised to \_\_\_\_\_ my complaint as soon as he got back to his office.

- A) see through      C) see over
- B) look at      D) look into

48. There's some \_\_\_\_\_ advice to any beginner in this field.

- A) worthwhile      C) worthy
- B) worth      D) worthful

49. I was told that Ruth was punished at home for \_\_\_\_\_ her mother.

- A) talking against      C) talking away
- B) talking back to      D) talking with

50. The work in the field continued \_\_\_\_\_ torrential rain.

- A) instead of      C) despite of

B) in spite of      D) even with

51. The old man can't hope to \_\_\_\_\_ his cold in a few days.

- A) get away      C) get over  
B) get off      D) get out

52. He \_\_\_\_\_ live on the campus than at home.

- A) would rather      C) likes to  
B) prefers      D) has better

53. I'd rather you \_\_\_\_\_ TV tonight.

- A) didn't watch      C) will not be watching  
B) will not watch      D) do not watch

54. Nobody in a position of authority could give \_\_\_\_\_ approval of this proposal.

- A) one's      C) our  
B) their      D) his

55. You must write \_\_\_\_\_ your colleagues, or even better.

- A) so well as      C) so well that  
B) as well than      D) as well as

56. On their way to the police station, the criminal broke \_\_\_\_\_ from the three policemen who were holding him.

- A) up      C) out  
B) through      D) away

57. Sorry, I can't tell you his business address. He told me it, but I can't think of it \_\_\_\_\_ the moment.

- A) in      C) at  
B) for      D) by

58. Good marks are not the aim of study, \_\_\_\_\_ serve as a measure of success in academic performance.

- A) on the other hand      C) and rather  
B) would rather      D) but rather

59. The young man didn't seem to know what the symbol \_\_\_\_\_.



- A) signaled to      C) indicated at  
B) symbolized of    D) stood for

60. \_\_\_\_\_, she is still optimistic.

- A) Old as she is      C) As she being old  
B) As she is old      D) She is old

61. If his wife will not agree to spend holidays here, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) neither he will      C) neither will he  
B) neither won't he    D) he won't neither

62. I wonder \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) how much costs the clock      C) how much the clock costs  
B) how much does the clock cost    D) how much is this clock cost

63. In his speech he \_\_\_\_\_ the importance of education by giving full details of the most serious problems caused by the educational system.

- A) talked about      C) reported on  
B) dealt with      D) dwelt on

64. When at a party, it's not polite to turn \_\_\_\_\_ from the person who tries to talk to you.

- A) down      C) off  
B) away      D) back

65. He preferred that nothing should be said about his \_\_\_\_\_ presents.

- A) genial      C) generous  
B) genius      D) genuine

66. He is one of those who will be most enthusiastic over a hobby for a while, and then \_\_\_\_\_ it for something else.

- A) refuse      C) decline  
B) ruin      D) drop

67. I wish nothing \_\_\_\_\_ prevent them from coming.

- A) can      C) would  
B) will      D) shall

68. He spoke slowly and clearly in order to make himself \_\_\_\_\_.